You

Apart from their false doctrines, what doctrines concerning Christ and His ministry did the Judaizers teach that were correct?

Gemini 3.1 Pro Extended

To understand what the Judaizers taught correctly about Christ, it helps to remember that the primary conflict between them and the Apostle Paul was **soteriological** (how a person is saved) and **ecclesiastical** (how Gentiles fit into the church), rather than **Christological** (who Jesus was).

The Judaizers were Jewish Christians. Because they were part of the early Jesus movement, they shared the foundational orthodox views of Christ's identity and earthly ministry with Paul and the other apostles.

Apart from their erroneous teaching that Gentile converts had to be circumcised and obey the Mosaic Law to be justified, they held the following correct doctrines concerning Christ:

1. Jesus is the Promised Messiah

The Judaizers completely agreed with the apostles that Jesus of Nazareth was the long-awaited Jewish Messiah (the Christ). They believed He was the fulfillment of the Old Testament prophecies regarding the descendant of David who would redeem God's people. Their insistence on the Mosaic Law actually stemmed from this belief: because Jesus was the *Jewish* Messiah, they assumed His followers had to become practicing Jews.

2. The Crucifixion and Resurrection

Unlike later Gnostic sects that argued Jesus only "appeared" human or did not truly die, or orthodox Jews who rejected Jesus entirely, the Judaizers believed in the historical reality of Jesus' death on the cross and His bodily resurrection. They viewed the resurrection as God's vindication of Jesus as the Messiah.

3. The Authority of Jesus' Teachings

The Judaizers accepted the earthly ministry of Jesus, His miracles, and His authority as a divine teacher and Lord. In fact, they likely leaned heavily on Jesus' own words during His earthly ministry to support their views. They would have strongly affirmed teachings like Matthew 5:17, where Jesus said, "Do not think that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets; I have not come to abolish them but to fulfill them."

4. The Necessity of Faith in Christ

While Paul condemned the Judaizers for teaching "faith + works of the Law," it is important to note that the Judaizers *did* teach the necessity of faith in Christ. They did not believe that following the Old Testament Law alone was enough for salvation anymore; they believed that a person had to believe in Jesus as the resurrected Lord. Their error was adding the prerequisite of Torah observance to that faith, not removing faith in Christ from the equation.

5. The Second Coming (Parousia)

Like the rest of the early church, the Judaizers lived with the eschatological hope that Jesus Christ would return in glory. They believed He was currently exalted at the right hand of God and would come back to judge the living and the dead and establish His kingdom.

Summary If you were to ask a first-century Judaizer who Jesus was, they would have given an orthodox answer: He is the prophesied Messiah, He died for sins, He rose on the third day, and He is returning as King. The theological rupture between them and the rest of the early church was entirely over the *application* of Christ's finished work, specifically regarding whether the New Covenant in Christ's blood replaced the requirements of the Old Covenant.